#### STATE OF ARIZONA FILED

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MAR 6 2003

# DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE BY

	BY Kath
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4	In the Matter of:  ) Docket No. 02A-215-INS
5	RONALD LEE GOBLE AND R & K ) ORDER HOLDINGS, INC.,
6	
7	Respondents. )
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9	On February 21, 2003, the Office of Administrative Hearings, through Administrative
10	Law Judge Lewis D. Kowal, issued an Administrative Law Judge Decision ("Recommended Decision"),
11	a copy of which is attached and incorporated by this reference. The Director of the Department of
12	Insurance has reviewed the Recommended Decision and enters the following Order:
13	1. The recommended Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are adopted, except
14	that the last sentence of Finding of Fact no. 20 and Conclusion of Law no. 4 are rejected. The following
15	Conclusion of Law is substituted for the rejected Conclusion:
16	"4. Mr. Goble's conduct, as set forth above, constitutes a prohibited inducement, in violation of A.R.S. § 20-452."
17	2. The Recommended Order is rejected.
18	3. Respondents' insurance licenses are revoked, effective thirty days after the date of

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this Order.

Commission in Docket No. S-03444A-01-0000.

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4. Respondents shall make restitution to Donald and Elona Schulz in the amount and in accordance with the terms and conditions established by the Decision of the Arizona Corporation

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5. Respondents shall pay a civil penalty to the Arizona Department of Insurance in the amount of \$2,500.00 pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 20-295 and 20-456, payable within 30 days after the date of this Order.

# JUSTIFICATION FOR DECISION

The Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) finds that Respondent Goble's \$1070 payment to Mr. Schulz to cover one-half of the annuity surrender penalty is not a rebate or prohibited inducement. The ALJ apparently bases this finding on the fact that the payment occurred after the surrender. The undersigned believes this is an incorrect interpretation of the facts and the statute.

A.R.S. § 20-452 prohibits any insurance producer or other person from offering, giving or allowing to the insured or any person, in any manner, any tangible property worth more than ten dollars, as an inducement to insurance or in connection with any insurance transaction. Plainly, the Respondent gave Mr. Schulz more than ten dollars in connection with an insurance transaction. See A.R.S. § 20-106. Further, notwithstanding that the payment occurred after the surrender, it was clearly paid as an inducement for Mr. Schulz to proceed with the transaction of which the surrender of the annuity was an integral part. The policy underlying the prohibited inducement statute is to protect the consumer from being enticed to enter into an insurance transaction based on anything other than the lawful terms and conditions of that transaction, and to protect competitors for insurance business from unfair competition. The payment by Respondent in this case produced the evils the statute is intended to address. The ALJ's narrow interpretation of the facts and law defeats the remedial purpose the law is intended to serve.

Based upon the ALJ's findings and conclusions, grounds exist for the undersigned to revoke Respondents' licenses, impose a civil penalty, and order restitution. Therefore, such an order is appropriate if supported by substantial evidence of record and not arbitrary or capricious. In this case, the Respondent has committed direct and serious violations of the very trust which the license privilege

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granted by this agency allows him to enter into with insurance consumers. He took advantage of his relation to the elderly Schulz's as their trusted insurance producer to cause them to surrender valuable annuity contracts and incur surrender penalties in order to purchase illegitimate, unsuitable investments, to their prejudice and his profit.

The undersigned finds this conduct to be egregious, offensive and directly incompatible with the nature of the privilege granted by an insurance license. The record does not contain sufficient evidence to mitigate the conclusion of the undersigned that the licenses should be revoked.

#### NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1092.09, the aggrieved party may request a rehearing with respect to this order by filing a written motion with the Director of the Department of Insurance within 30 days of the date of this Order, setting forth the basis for relief under A.A.C. R20-6-114(B). Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1092.09, it is not necessary to request a rehearing before filing an appeal to Superior Court.

The final decision of the Director may be appealed to the Superior Court of Maricopa County for judicial review pursuant to A.R.S. § 20-166. A party filing an appeal must notify the Office of Administrative Hearings of the appeal within ten days after filing the complaint commencing the appeal, pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-904(B).

DATED this 4 of March, 2003

Charles R. Cohen

Director of Insurance

1	A copy of the foregoing mailed this $l_{\mu}$ day of March, 2003
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3	Sara M. Begley, Deputy Director Gerrie L. Marks, Executive Assistant for Regulatory Affairs Mary Butterfield, Assistant Director
4	Catherine O'Neil, Consumer Legal Affairs Officer Rebecca Sanchez, Producer Licensing Administrator
5	Bob Hill, Investigator Arizona Department of Insurance
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8	Office of Administrative Hearings 1400 W. Washington, Suite 101 Phoenix, AZ 85007
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14	Phoenix, AZ 85018
15	American National Insurance Company One Moody Plaza
	Galveston, TX 77550-7999
16	American Travelers Assurance Company
17	5700 Westown Parkway West Des Moines, IA 50266-8221
18	
19	Conseco Annuity Assurance Company 11815 N. Pennsylvania Street Carmel, IN 46032
20	IL Annuity and Insurance Company
21	P.O. Box 7149 Indianapolis, IN 46207
22	
23	Indianapolis Life Insurance Company P.O. Box 1230 Indianapolis, IN 46206
24	

National Western Life Insurance Company 850 E. Anderson Lane Austin, TX 78752-1602 Valley Forge Life Insurance Company CNA Plaza Chicago, IL 60685 

#### IN THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

IN THE MATTER OF:

RONALD LEE GOBLE AND R & K HOLDINGS, INC.,

Respondents.

No. 02A-215-INS ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DECISION

HEARING: February 4, 2003

<u>APPEARANCES</u>: Assistant Attorney General Jennifer Bouceck for the Arizona Department of Insurance; Christy Brown, Esq. for Ronald Lee Goble and Respondent & K Holdings, Inc.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Lewis D. Kowal

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. Ronald Lee Goble ("Mr. Goble") is and, at all material times, was licensed by the Arizona Department of Insurance ("Department") to transact insurance as a resident life and disability producer, Arizona license number 726111, which license expires on May 31, 2003.
- 2. R & K Holdings, Inc. ("R & K") is an Arizona corporation that on May 9, 2001, R & K became licensed by the Department as a resident agency to transact life and disability Arizona license number 110594, whose license expires on May 31, 2003.
- 3. At all times material to this matter, Mr. Goble was and currently is the President of R & K and its only licensed producer.
- 4. At all times material to this matter, Mr. Goble was not registered as a securities salesman in the state of Arizona.
- 5. On September 13, 1999, Mr. Goble contracted with World Cash Providers, LLC ("World Cash") to sell automated teller machines ("ATMs") and cash ticket machines ("CTMs"). Pursuant to that contract, Mr. Goble was to promote and sell the abovementioned machines as well as provide customer service.

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- 6. The above-mentioned contract provided for Mr. Goble to receive 14% commissions on the sale of each ATM or CTM. Mr. Goble testified the , on average, he did receive that rate of commission form World Cash.
- 7. On or about September 13, 1999, Mr. Goble contracted with Hotel Connect, LLC ("Hotel Connect") to sell membership units. Pursuant to that contract, Mr. Goble was to promote and sell such units and provide sales support,
- 8. The above-mentioned contract with Hotel Connect provided for Mr. Goble to receive 24 % commission on the sale of each membership unit. Mr. Goble testified that, on average, he did receive that rate of commission from Hotel Connect.
- 9. On February 10, 2000, the California Commissioner of Corporations filed a Complaint for Injunction and Ancillary Relief in <u>The People of the State of California v. Hapjack Marketing, Inc. et al.</u>, Case No. 00AS0776 ("Case No. 00AS0776"). Hotel Connect and World Cash Network LLC were named defendants in that action.
- 10. On October 10, 2000, the Sacramento County Superior Court of the State of Arizona issued a preliminary injunction in Case No. 00AS00776 which, in part, enjoined Hotel Connect and World Cash Network LLC from offering or selling in the State of California promissory notes, investment contracts or any other security that would be in violation of the California Corporations Code and enjoined them from offering or selling securities by means of any written or oral communication which includes any untrue statement of any material fact or omission or failure to state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements made not misleading.
- 11. On April 10, 1992, Mr. Goble completed an application for an annuity to be purchased for Donald and Elona Schulz (the "Schulzs") on behalf of the Schulz Family Trust in the amount of \$60,000.00. The annuity was purchased through United Olympic Life Insurance Company ,which was represented as being assumed by Reliastar Life Insurance Company (the "annuity" or the" Reliastar annuity")
- 12. At the time of the above-mentioned transaction, the Schulzs were 78 years old.
- 13. Mr. Goble testified that he presented to the Schulzs the opportunity to invest in Hotel Connect and the other above-mentioned business investment opportunities.
- 14. Mr. Goble testified that after he provided information to Schulzs regarding Hotel Connect, they wanted to transfer their Reliastar annuity investment to the Hotel

Connect investment. Mr. Goble testified that the Schulz never expressed any dissatisfaction with the annuity to him.

- 15. The above-mentioned annuity had an early surrender penalty the amount of \$2,138.32.
- 16. Mr. Goble testified that he complied with the Schulzs' request and arranged for their annuity investment minus the early surrender penalty to be transferred to an investment in Hotel Connect. Mr. Goble testified that he sold Schulz all of the abovementioned business opportunities.
- 17. Mr. Goble testified that he had no discussion with the Schulzs about the early cancellation penalty during the investment presentation or at the time the request was made for surrender of the annuity and the transfer of funds to the Hotel Connect investment.
- 18. During the hearing, Mr. Goble did not recognize that he had any obligation or responsibility to discuss the early surrender penalty clause with the Schulzs. The Administrative Law Judge finds that Mr. Goble was the insurance agent for the Schulzs who presented the above-mentioned business opportunities to them. In that capacity, Mr. Goble should have informed the Schulzs as to the consequences of shifting their funds from the annuity to the other investments and that they would incur a surrender penalty.
- 19. Mr. Goble testified that one month after the surrender of the annuity and the transfer of funds to the Hotel Connect investment, Mr. Schulz asked if Mr. Goble could help out the Schulzs with the cancellation penalty. Mr. Goble offered to pay one-half of the penalty that was incurred.
- 20. The documentary evidence showed that the annuity was surrendered on September 9, 1999, and that Mr. Goble provided Mr. Schulz with a check in the amount of \$1,070.00 on November 8, 1999, to cover one-half of the Schulz's annuity surrender penalty. Therefore, the payment made to Mr. Schulz for one-half of the early surrender penalty does not constitute, under the particular facts and circumstances, constitute a rebate.
- 21. On July 18, 2001, the Arizona Corporation ("ACC") filed a Notice of Opportunity for Hearing Regarding Proposed Order to Cease and Desist, for Restitution, for

Administrative Penalties, for Revocation, and for Other Affirmative Action In the Matter of Hotel Connect, et al., Docket no. S-03444A-01-0000 ("Docket No. S-03444A-01-0000") Mr. Goble was one of the named respondents in that action.

- 22. The Notice of Hearing contained allegations that from October 1998 through June 2000, Mr. Goble and others sold membership units in Hotel Connect or CTMs through World Cash that constitute unregistered securities and failed to fully disclose the risk of these investments to investors.
- 23. On September 18, 2001, the ACC in Docket No. S-03444A-01-0000, Decision No. 64040 (the "Decision"), Mr. Goble admitted that he encouraged his insurance clients to sell their annuities and invest the funds in Hotel Connect and Work Cash Providers<sup>1</sup> and admitted that he failed to disclose all of the risks associated with these investments. Mr. Goble was also ordered to pay a civil penalty in the amount of \$25,000.00.
- 24. In the Decision, Mr. Goble consented to never applying to the State of Arizona for registration as a securities dealer or salesman. The Decision also contains Mr. Goble's consent to the admission of the Findings of Fact and Conclusions contained therein for purposes of that proceeding before the ACC and any other administrative proceedings before the ACC or another agency of the State of Arizona.
- 25. Mr. Goble was ordered in the Decision to cease and desist from selling unregistered securities and was ordered to pay restitution of \$400,000.00 plus 10% interest to Hotel Connect investors; \$385,000.00 plus 10% interest to CTM investors and \$205,000 plus 10% interest to WTM investors.
- 26. Mr. Goble's agreed in the Decision to not take any action or to make, or permit to be made, any public statement denying, directly or indirectly, any Finding of Fact or Conclusion of Law in the Order or creating the impression that the Order was without factual basis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mr. Goble testified that after the above-mentioned injunction had been issued in the State of California, he entered into an contractual arrangement with World Cash Provides which was essentially the same as the agreement he head with World Cash and the principals were either the same or were common to both entities.

27. The Decision contained a Finding of Fact stating that:

In some instances, RESPONDENT [Mr. Goble] went to investors' homes to sell them annuities, and then later represented to these investors that these 'alternative' investments would be better investments for them because they could make a larger profit from these investment. RESPONDENT [Mr. Goble] encouraged his insurance clients to sell their annuities to invest in these "alternative" investments. Some investors sustained penalties or termination charges upon the termination of their annuity contracts, and then, upon RESPONDENT's [Mr. Goble's] recommendations, used the funds to purchase the "alternative" investment.

Exhibit 16 at 3-4.

- 28. The Decision contained a finding of fact that" RESPONDENT" [Mr. Goble] did not fully disclose the risks of the investments in HOTEL CONNECT. Exhibit 16 at 4...
- 29. A Conclusion of Law in the Decision found that RESPONDENT [Mr. Goble] violated A.R.S. § 44-2992 by offering or selling securities within or form Arizona by making untrue statements or misleading omissions of material facts.
- 30. The weight of the evidence of record established that as a result of Mr. Goble's presentation of investment opportunities to the Schulzs, they changed their investment in the annuity to a more risky investment without knowing the full extent of the risks involved.
- 31. Jerry Lowe ("Mr. Lowe"), an investigator with the ACC, testified that Arizona investors in Hotel Connect did not receive any return on their investments and the Arizona investors in World Cash and Mobile Cash lost most if not all of their principals.
- 32. Mr. Lowe testified that Mark McKowski ("Mr. McKowski"), the owner and operator of Eagle Communication recruited others agents within the state of Arizona to offer the investments opportunities provided by Hotel Connect, World Cash and Mobile Cash. Mr. Lowe also testified that Mr. McKowski did not have any prior experience in such investments.
- 33. Mr. Lowe testified that World Cash Network, LLC was related to World Cash and there existed similar principals in those companies.

- 34. Mr. Lowe testified that, to his knowledge, Mobile Cash did not make any offering in California during the relevant time period and that the ACC learned of the Mobile Cash offerings after the above-mentioned California action in early 2000.
- 35. Mr. Lowe testified that the World Cash investments changed to Mobile Cash investments after the above-mentioned California action.
- 36. Mr. Goble testified that he performed due diligence before he began offering the above-mentioned investments in the state of Arizona by visiting the companies, reviewing materials and information provided by the International Franchise Association (the "Association"), which listed World Cash as a preferred provider.
- 37. Mr. Goble testified that he spoke with the executive director of the International Franchise Association at the time and was informed that it had spent approximately \$1,000,000.00 reviewing World Cash before listing it as a preferred provider. Mr. Goble testified that he was told by the executive director that World Cash's finances were "impeccable".
- 38. Mr. Goble testified that CTMs were being proposed to be placed in franchises and that the Association approved World cash as a preferred provider and recommended it as an investment to its franchise members.
- 39. Mr. Goble testified that he did not review any financial statements or look into the backgroundo f the principals of the above-mentioned companies that provided the investment opportunities.
- 40. Mr. Goble testified that he relied on representations made by Ronnie Lott, a former wide receiver with the San Francisco 49s who represented those companies and stated that he had his attorneys and CPAs investigate the companies. Mr. Goble testified that he attended two seminars that had other sports figures such as Meadow Lark Lemon, that he researched the business opportunities and spent two to three months gathering information about them before he began selling the above-mentioned opportunities.
- 41. Mr. Goble testified that he did not hire any attorneys to investigate the principals of the companies. Mr. Goble testified that he relied on the above-mentioned opinion letter, the opinion letter of L. Douglas Dunipace ("Mr. Dunipace"), an attorney with

Jennings, Strouss, & Salmon, P.L.C. ("Jennings, Strouss & Salmon"), an Arizona law firm, regarding Mobile Cash business offering as not being securities.

- 42. The above-mentioned Dunipace opinion letter states that aside from Mobile Case, others should not rely on the letter without having obtained written consent from Jennings, Strauss & Salmon.
- 43. Mr. Goble testified that he did not receive written permission from Jennings, Strauss & Salmon to rely on the Dunipace opinion letter. However, Mr. Goble testified that Mr. Dunipace provided verbal instructions to the agents offering the business opportunities such as Mr. Goble, as to how to sell the products, and that Mr. Dunipace approved the selling literature. Consequently, Mr. Goble contended that by virtue of Mr. Dunipace's actions, he was receiving advice as to how to promote and sell the business opportunities.
- 44. Mr. Goble testified that he was not aware that any of the above-mentioned business offerings were securities and relied on the legal opinion of Davis, Wright & Tamine, a law firm in California that the offering provided by Hotel Connect was not a security. However, Mr. Goble did not request an opinion from an attorney in Arizona as to whether the offerings were securities.
- 45. Mr. Goble testified that he did not show the Schulz's the above-mentioned Dunipace opinion letter or discuss with them the issue as to whether the offerings could be considered securities that were unregistered.
- 46. Mr. Goble testified that at the time he provided information to the Schulzs and other investors regarding the above-mentioned investment opportunities, he had not believe that he was making any misrepresentations as to the safety of the investments. However, Mr. Goble acknowledged that he did admit in the Decision that he made misrepresentations about the safety of those investments.
- 47. Mr. Goble presented three character witnesses, Jim McGrath, William Myers, and Pastor Darryl DelHousaye, who testified as to knowing Mr. Goble through his church involvement at Scottsdale Bible Church. Those witnesses testified as to Mr. Goble's good character, honesty, and trustworthiness. However, those witnesses knew very little about the particulars of Mr. Goble's activities that gave rise to the abovementioned ACC action.

- 49. Mr. Goble testified that he would not have gotten involved in the abovementioned business opportunities if he knew that the business opportunities offered by World Cash, Mobile Cash, and Hotel Connect were securities.
- 50. Mr. Goble testified that he and seven other insurance agents became involved in promoting and selling the above-mentioned investments and have filed a legal malpractice lawsuit against Jennings, Strauss & Salmon requesting that they pay the restitution that was provided in the Consent Orders that he and the other agents entered into with the ACC.
- 51. Mr. Goble testified that he was unaware of the action taken in California as referenced above in paragraphs numbered 9 and 10, while he was involved the selling of the above-mentioned business opportunities.
- 52. Mr. Goble testified that for approximately one year the above-mentioned businesses made payment to his clients who invested in the business opportunities and when the payments became sporadic, he stopped selling those business opportunities.
- 53. Mr. Goble did not have an attorney when he entered into the ACC Consent Order but acknowledged he had an opportunity to hire one.
- 54. Mr. Goble testified that he was not concerned about the effect of the Consent Order with respect to the Department because after the meeting he had when the Consent Order was signed, he asked if it would go to the Department and was told it would not.
- 55. Mr. Goble testified that none of his clients have sued him regarding the matters at issue in the instant proceeding.
- 56. Mr. Goble testified that other than the instant matter and two complaint that were filed with the Department in 1994 that did not result in any discipline he has not had any

complaints or action taken against his insurance license. Mr. Goble's good licensing record with the Department is a factor considered by the Administrative Law Judge in determining any penalty to be imposed against the Respondents.

## **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- 1. Mr. Goble's conduct, as set forth above, constitutes using dishonest practices, or demonstrating incompetence, untrustworthiness or financial irresponsibility in the conduct of business in this state or elsewhere, within the meaning of A.R.S. § 20-295(A)(8).
- 2. Mr. Goble's conduct, as set forth above, constitutes the making of any misrepresentation to any policyholder for the purpose of inducing or tending to induce the policy holder to lapse, forfeit, surrender, retain or convert any insurance policy, within the meaning of A.R.S. § 20-443(5).
- 3. Mr. Goble's conduct, as set forth above, constitutes an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance, within the meaning of A.R.S. §§ 20-442 and 20-295(A)(7).
- 4. Mr. Goble's conduct, as set forth above, does not constitute a prohibited inducement in connection with an insurance transaction, within the meaning of A.R.S. § 20-452.
- 5. Grounds exist to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew Mr. Goble's insurance license, impose a civil penalty upon him and order restitution pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 20-295(A), 20-295(D), 20-295(F) and 20-456(B).
- 6. Because Mr. Goble is listed on R & K's license as a principal and the only licensed producer, grounds exist to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew R & K's insurance license, impose a civil penalty, and/or order restitution based on Mr. Goble's conduct, as set forth above, which is determined to be in violation of A.R.S. §§ 20-295(A)(2) and 20-295(A)(8), pursuant to the provisions of A.R.S. §§ 20-295(B), 20-295(D) AND 20-195(F).

## **RECOMMENDED ORDER**

Based on the above, all licenses that the Department issued to Ronald Lee Goble and R & K Holdings, Inc. shall be suspended for one year commencing on the effective date of the Order entered in this matter.

Done this day, February 21, 2003.

Lewis D. Kowal

Administrative Law Judge

Original transmitted by mail this 24 day of February, 2003, to:

Department of Insurance Charles R. Cohen

ATTN: Kathy Linder

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